THE
NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1794. [N° 1689.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Pigmies are Pigmies ſtill—though perch'd on Alps,
And Pyramids, are Pyramids, in Vales.

THE love of praiſe, is a commendable diſpoſition—'tis the remaining faint impreſſion of that native ſcale of beauty and virtue, which was originally formed on the mind of man.—To be totally inſenſible to praiſe, betrays not a great but an ignoble ſoul.—He who liſtens not to the voice of fame will be alike inattentive to the voice of correction; and alike inſenſible to the juſtneſs of reproof.—He whoſe face never glowed with ſhame, and whoſe heart never expanded at the ſound of praiſe, is deſtined to groveſ out the days in the lower walks of life; and will either link into the greateſt intricacy, or ſlumber life away in inactivity and indolence.—He has no ſpur to induſtry, and holds no check for his evil paſſions. All his thoughts centering in himſelf, his heart is alſo ſhut to all the tender ſenſibilities of nature, and to all the incitements of applauſe. Neither affected by hope, nor by fear; by the expectation of honour, nor by the dread of ſhame and diſgrace, he lays himſelf open to every temptation, and eagerly catches at every gratification that falls in his way. On the contrary, the love of praiſe is uſually connected with all the finer feelings, and aſſociated with all the higher endowments of the human mind.—It ſeldom flouriſhes in barren ground, but ſtrikes its deepeſt root, and ſpreads its wideſt branches in the richeſt ſoil.—It affords a proper ſtock for the ingrafting of every virtue, and the more its ſuperfluous ſhoots are pruned, the more ſtrength it acquires, and the more fruit it produces.—It diſcovers a mind open to correction and improvement.—It animates our efforts to excel.—It ſheds the ſame benign influence over the powers of the human mind, as the lengthening days and the vernal ſuns do over the productions of the earth.—The love of praiſe, has given birth to ſome of the nobleſt exertions of the ſoul of man.—It has inſpired the Senator.—It has animated the General.—It has kindled the ſpirit of enterpriſe.—It has quickened the invention, enlivened the imagination, and called into exiſtence thoſe latent faculties of the human mind, which without its prolific influence, would never have ſeen the light.—Although the love of praiſe be thus influential, in awakening the activity of man, yet let it be remembered, that when it gains an undue aſcendency it leads to the commiſſion of follies and vices to which we ſhould otherwiſe be entirely ſtrangers. If, while eager to catch every breath of applauſe, we ſacrifice our principles and conſciences, to accommodate our opinions to the prejudices of thoſe around us, and ſhape our conduct to the humour and caprice of every accidental companion, we act unbecoming the character of men, and of rational beings; we court temptation, and lay our hearts open to every folly and to every vice; we reſemble a little bark, left to the mercy of a ſtormy ſea, where every wind alters its courſe, and every wave gives it a new direction. Since the indulgence of the immoderate love of praiſe leads to dangers, which are at preſent unknown, every appearance of it ought to be curbed with a ſtrong hand, and to be kept under by a principle of inflexible diſcipline and virtue. There have been thoſe characters, in every age, who have been corrupted by the love of praiſe. Under its powerful influence, the ignorant, the worthleſs and the vile, have affected thoſe virtues, and aſſumed thoſe diſtinctions, which they had no right to claim. Too often, indeed, thoſe whom nature had deſigned and qualified for future eminence and diſtinction, in their too eager queſt of praiſe, have ſacrificed their underſtanding, their integrity and veracity, to gain the attention, the favour and the flattery of their admirers, their patrons and ſuperiors. Is ſuch conduct ſuitable to the dignity of rational and immortal beings? Were we indeed not to exiſt in a future ſtate. Were there no juſt diſcrimination of characters to be made in another world; we might then be anxious, on any terms, to gain applauſe in this, and make every paſſion and talent ſubſervient to our ambitious deſigns.—Our only aim then might be, how to acquire a ſplendid name, and how to tranſmit it down to diſtant generations. But the higheſt reputation ſo acquired, and under ſuch circumſtances, could yield us no ſolid pleaſure. It would neither lighten our preſent load of ſorrow, nor afford us any prop to lean on when under the preſſure of a greater burden. Much leſs could it afford us any cordial to ſooth our minds, under the increaſing infirmities of decaying and dying nature. Though in idea we might live for ages yet to come, in reality all our ſublunary enjoyments muſt terminate with our exiſtence;—death muſt be a formidable enemy indeed when thus commiſſioned at once to ſnatch us from the circle of our ſurrounding admirers, and to plunder us of all our deluſive plumes of honour, glory and greatneſs. But on the ſuppoſition of a future ſtate of exiſtence no ſuch concluſions are to be granted—An impartial diſtribution of praiſe will there be made, and every man will reap his juſt reward.—Then many who are now the favourites of States and Kingdoms will be diſappointed by the inhabitants of Heaven, and be loaded with diſgrace, while others, who hitherto were buried in obſcurity unobſerved by mortal eyes, will be held forth to the view of aſſembled nations will take their ſeat with Angels, and forever be diſtinguiſhed by the honours of immortality.

[*The Remainder of our Correſpondent D's Eſſay is our next.*]

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S LETTER TO THE BRITISH MINISTER.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

III. THE ſtage, Sir, at which our correſpondence in relation to the embargo has arrived, is that you abſolve our government from an *expreſs* permiſſion to the ſailing of the French convoy; but argue an *implied* one, from the neglect to employ any coercive means.

The embargo was the creature of our own policy, affecting our citizens, equally with foreigners; and being thus equal to all, we were not reſtrained, by the rights of any foreign nation from impoſing it.

In its execution, the means are the ſame to all the world. If they have happened to be inefficacious with reſpect to the veſſels of one belligerant party, it was not to intended; they might have been alſo inefficacious with reſpect to the veſſels of another. If the coercive means to which you refer, be Forts or a Navy, the inſinuation of neglect is fully anſwered; becauſe at that time, we were not provided with either.

If the want of them be the ground of your obſervation, we are yet to learn, that it has been cuſtomary for one nation to complain that the harbours of another are not as well defended, or its ſhips as numerous, as may accord with its own exigencies. Or can it be ſuppoſed (I confeſs I cannot ſuppoſe) that you meant to convey an idea of impropriety in laying an embargo until the United States could have ſecured it againſt violation, without exception of place from New-Hampſhire to Georgia inclusive?

As on ſuch an occaſion neglect of any ſort would be diſapproved by the government, the collector of Norfolk has been interrogated; and it is not heſitated to ſtate his information without reſerve.—He received notice of the embargo by expreſs on the 26th March, and immediately acquainted Admiral Vanſtable with it. The Admiral ſent an officer to the collector, to inquire whether his fleet, then lying in Hampton road, was conſidered by him as embargoed. The collector anſwered, that ſhips of war were not; and that the Admiral "would decide for himſelf with reſpect to other ſhips, by referring to the reſolve itſelf." Whether the collector imagined that Hampton road, which is a broad water, of many miles in length, and many miles in breadth, and between which and the Capes of Virginia there is no cuſtom houſe, was not a part within the conſtruction of the reſolution of embargo; how far ſuch an opinion, if entertained, be tenable; whether the collector ought not to have ſpoken in more deciſive terms to the Admiral; and whether the Admiral ought not to have poſtponed the ſailing of his fleet, are queſtions upon which the government will act with ſincerity and good faith, in regard both to their own officers and others. But even if our own officers have erred, or have been negligent, or others ſhould have broken through the embargo by force, government cannot be involved in [illegible] rights.

The ſnow Venus indeed is adduced as farther example of neglect. Theſe are the facts as tranſmitted from General Matthews. She was lying in Norfolk harbor, laden with flour for the French government. On the 17th of April Admiral Vanſtable directed Mr. John Cooper to order her and ſee her under way, and ſhould ſhe diſobey to force her to proceed. Col. Wilſon, the commandant of the county of Norfolk having informed the Captain of the Venus, that being under the convoy he had a right to come down and join the fleet; Meſſrs. White, Whittle, and Co. her owners, on the 5th of April made a repreſentation of the caſe to Gen. Matthews; ſaying that they were determined to ſeek redreſs from another quarter. Gen. Matthews immediately deſpatched Capt. Calvert, to Admiral Vanſtable, to requeſt reſtitution of the Venus, the taking her off being deemed by him to be a contravention of the embargo.—Capt. Calvert reported, that the Admiral denied any deſign to violate the laws of the United States, and deſired him to inform Gen. Matthews that the ſnow ſhould be delivered up at any time to his order. The owners were then called upon to adopt meaſures for the ſecurity of their property. It is notorious that the ſnow remained at Norfolk from the 17th or 18th of April, until the month of June was conſiderably advanced, and the embargo had expired. From theſe tranſactions "in the only port to which you alluded," together with the caſes of the Betſy and other veſſels, which I have noticed elſewhere. "You conceive yourſelf fully juſtified in having adverted to the conduct which has been obſerved by this government, or the officers acting under authority, towards the powers combined, againſt France in the enforcement of the embargo." For the government, Sir, I can add nothing ſo ſtrong in its import as the language of all its acts. As to its officers, more cannot be exacted, than what is already undertaken. But what injury have the combined powers ſuſtained from the Venus? None. She did not ſail during the exiſtence of the embargo.—What from the detention of their veſſels? If they had any confined in any of our ports whoſe cargoes were neceſſary for the purpoſe of war, their adverſaries had probably as many in the ſame predicament.

IV. In your letter of the 2nd of May, the aggreſſions of the State of Vermont are ſaid to be unrepreſſed and continued. To my inference from your ſilence for upwards of nineteen months, that the original diſſatisfaction had probably ceaſed, you repeat, upon "authentic information" from Lord Dorcheſter, that the encroachments had not ceaſed; and you ſubjoin that "in the courſe of fifty days" (the interval between your firſt letter to me upon this ſubject, and my anſwer) "ſuch evidence might have been obtained, from the higheſt public authority of Vermont (the Governor) as would have either confirmed or contradicted the facts you had ſpecified." This evidence is now at hand. After acknowledging my letter to him, incloſing yours of the 10th of March, he proceeds thus: "The letter you refer me to, written by your predeceſſor, in conſequence of complaints exhibited to him by the Britiſh miniſter, urging the prevention of all movements which might tend to diſturb the harmony ſubſiſting between the United States and Great-Britain, I can with truth ſay, have been ſtrictly adhered to by the government and the citizens of this State in every requiſition." His next is an obſervation of pointed regret at theſe complaints; and he goes on thus: "Before the reception of the above mentioned letters, written by your predeceſſor, I had forwarded a particular ſtatement, with affidavits, relative to the complaints in ſaid letter exhibited, directed to the Preſident of the United States, to which I beg leave to refer you; by which ſtatements and affidavits it is moſt manifeſtly made to appear, that Britiſh ſubjects were the firſt innovators, and that Britiſh ſubjects had leſs cauſe of complaint than thoſe of the United States. No juſt cauſe of complaint had ever come to my knowledge, of any abuſes done or committed by any citizens of this or the United States, to Britiſh ſubjects, as ſuch; or of any infringements being made on garriſons, territories or juriſdictions, which Britiſh ſubjects have ever made any ſerious pretenſions to in this quarter." After a remark relating to thoſe who pretend perſonal grievances, and a ſuſpicion that the ſituation of the Britiſh garriſons within the United States is not generally underſtood at a diſtance; the remaining paſſages of his letter are the following: "Therefore, in order to underſtand the force of the complaints, it is neceſſary to premiſe that the only Britiſh garriſon now eſtabliſhed within the limits of Vermont, is at a place called Dutchman's Point; compoſed of only about twelve men, ſituate on the north end of the north Hero, twelve miles ſouth of the latitude line. This garriſon does not pretend to hold or keep juriſdiction over any land within this State, other than a few acres on which their garriſon is ſituated. And indeed citizens of this State are ſettled quite in the neighbourhood of the ſaid garriſon, on every direction, and they are intimate with each other, without any difficulty to my knowledge.

That part of the tract of land called Caldwell's manor, which lies within bounds of this State hath long ſince been chartered as a town by the name of Alburgh—And the inhabitants thereof are incorporated as citizens with all the privileges of other towns within this State and have long ſince been in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſame. With regard to the recent inſtance of miſdemeanor committed on the officers of the crown by the capture of the ſmall party (ſaid to be made) on Britiſh ſubjects in purſuit of a deſerter before Dutchman's Point as complained of by Mr. Hammond—The circumſtances which probably gave riſe to the aſſertion are as follows, to wit: four men armed and in the common dreſs of citizens of this State appeared ſome time laſt winter in the town of Sheldon, alias Hungerford, within this State (a place about 20 miles diſtant from any place ever known or pretended to be claimed by Britiſh ſubjects. In diſturbance of the peace—there made a violent aſſault on the body of one John Mc Alla, an inhabitant of that town, and then being in peace of God and the State, in conſequence whereof and in defence of the public peace the ſaid four men were taken into cuſtody by a conſtable, and agreeable to the civil laws of the State convicted of breaking the peace and accordingly fined—It is ſaid they were Britiſh ſubjects, which I am willing to admit—but that they had any authority as ſuch from the Britiſh nation to break the peace of this State, within the known and acknowledged bound of the ſame, did not appear from any credentials which they produced nor does it yet appear—But the contrary I believe to be true, therefore as perſons under the common protection of this government, they have been holden to reſpond for their breach of that protection according to the civil law.

"From the above ſtatement it is conceived, that Mrs Hammond's complaint of the ſaid capture before Dutchman's Point, is ill founded and unjuſt. Of this you may be aſſured, that every attention hath been paid by me to prevent all movements which tend to thwart the friendly negociations now taking place between the two powers; and I have the pleaſure to ſay, that nothing hath hitherto tranſpired, wherein I can think myſelf or any of the citizens of this State culpable.

"And of this you may be further aſſured, that every precaution and means within my power will ſtill be uſed, to inſure the continuation of all good harmony between citizens of the two governments."

This communication from the Governor of Vermont leaves no room for a comment on my part; although to contraſt it, ſentence by ſentence, with the repreſentations which have occaſioned it, would afford grounds more and more ſtriking to apprehend, that the Governor-General of Quebec has been miſtaken. It is a ſolution of the nineteen months ſilence. I conſign it, without dilating on it, to your own judgment.

But, Sir, on cloſing this letter, the origin and progreſs of our controverſy force themſelves upon the mind. It has not been our faſhion to trouble his Britannic Majeſty's miniſtry, nor yet his miniſter here, with every trivial circumſtance of diſcontent; but when an officer, diſtinguiſhed as Lord Dorcheſter is, and freſh from the counſels of his King, attempted to route the Savages againſt us—when, in a ſhort time afterwards, the Governor of Upper Canada was reported and believed to have invaded our territory—we felt, we required explanations, in the ſtyle of an injured people. Our right thus to inquire was queſtioned; but the ſpeech of Lord Dorcheſter was not denied, nor the invaſion of Governor Simcoe, farther than it was known to have "*actually occurred*." We rely on the expectation of learning, Sir, through you, the truth of this matter; but the delay, if it be not indiſpenſible, is truly painful, ſince we have juſt received intelligence, that "the poſt taken by Governor Simcoe at the

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If the want of them be the ground of your obſervation, we are yet to learn, that it has been cuſtomary for one nation to complain that the harbours of another are not as well defended, or its ſhips as numerous, as may accord with its own exigencies. Or can it be ſuppoſed (I confeſs I cannot ſuppoſe) that you meant to convey an idea of impropriety in laying an embargo until the United States could have ſecured it againſt violation, without exception of place from New-Hampſhire to Georgia inclusive?

As on ſuch an occaſion neglect of any fort would be diſapproved by the government, the collector of Norfolk has been interrogated; and it is not heſitated to ſtate his information without reſerve.—He received notice of the embargo by expreſs on the 20th March, and immediately acquainted Admiral Vanſtable with it. The Admiral ſent an officer to the collector, to inquire whether his fleet, then lying in Hampton road, was conſidered by him as embargoed. The collector anſwered, that ſhips of war were not; and that the Admiral "would decide for himſelf with reſpect to other ſhips, by referring to the reſolve itſelf." Whether the collecter imagined that Hampton road, which is a broad water, of many miles in length, and many miles in breadth, and between which and the Capes of Virginia there is no cuſtom houſe, was not a part within the conſtruction of the reſolution of embargo; how far ſuch an opinion, if entertained, be tenable; whether the collector ought not to have ſpoken in more deciſive terms to the Admiral; and whether the Admiral ought not to have poſtponed the ſailing of his fleet, are queſtions upon which the government will act with ſincerity and good faith, in regard both to their own officers and others. But even if our own officers have erred, or have been negligent; or others ſhould have broken through the embargo by force, government cannot be involved in [illegible] rights.

The ſnow Venus indeed is adduced as farther example of neglect. Theſe are the facts as tranſmitted from General Matthews. She was lying in Norfolk harbor, laden with flour for the French government. On the 17th of April Admiral Vanſtable directed Mr. John Cooper to order her and ſee her under way, and ſhould ſhe diſobey to force her to proceed. Col. Wilſon, the commandant of the county of Norfolk having informed the Captain of the Venus, that being under the convoy he had a right to come down and join the fleet; Meſſrs. White, Whittle, and Co. her owners, on the 5th of April made a repreſentation of the caſe to Gen. Matthews; ſaying that they were determined to ſeek redreſs from another quarter. Gen. Matthews immediately deſpatched Capt. Calvert, to Admiral Vanſtable, to requeſt reſtitution of the Venus, the taking her off being deemed by him to be a contravention of the embargo.—Capt. Calvert reported, that the Admiral denied any deſign to violate the laws of the United States, and deſired him to inform Gen. Matthews that the ſnow ſhould be delivered up at any time to his order. The owners were then called upon to adopt meaſures for the ſecurity of their property. It is notorious that the ſnow remained at Norfolk from the 17th or 18th of April, until the month of June was conſiderably advanced, and the embargo had expired. From theſe tranſactions "in the only port to which you alluded," together with the caſes of the Berry and other veſſels, which I have noticed elſewhere. "You conceive yourſelf fully juſtified in having adverted to the conduct which has been obſerved by this government, or the officers acting under authority, towards the powers combined, againſt France in the enforcement of the embargo." For the government, Sir, I can add nothing ſo ſtrong in its import as the language of all its acts. As to its officers, more cannot be exacted, than what is already undertaken. But what injury have the combined powers ſuſtained from the Venus? None. She did not ſail during the exiſtence of the embargo.—What from the detention of their veſſels? If they had any confined in any of our ports whoſe cargoes were neceſſary for the purpoſe of war, their adverſaries had probably as many in the ſame predicament.

IV. In your letter of the 22d of May, the aggreſſions of the State of Vermont are ſaid to be unrepreſſed and continued. To my inference from your ſilence for upwards of nineteen months, that the original diſſatisfaction had probably ceaſed, you repeat, upon "authentic information" from Lord Dorcheſter, that the encroachments had not ceaſed; and you ſubjoin that "in the courſe of fifty days" (the interval between your firſt letter to me upon this ſubject, and my anſwer) "ſuch evidence might have been obtained, from the higheſt public authority of Vermont (the Governor) as would have either confirmed or contradicted the facts you had ſpecified." This evidence is now at hand. After acknowledging my letter to him, incloſing yours of the 10th of March, he proceeds thus: "The letter you refer me to, written by your predeceſſor, in conſequence of complaints exhibited to him by the Britiſh miniſter, urging the prevention of all movements which might tend to diſturb the harmony ſubſiſting between the United States and Great-Britain, I can with truth ſay, have been ſtrictly adhered to by the government and the citizens of this State in every requiſition." His next is an obſervation of pointed regret at theſe complaints; and he goes on thus: "Before the reception of the above mentioned letters, written by your predeceſſor, I had forwarded a particular ſtatement, with affidavits, relative to the complaints in ſaid letter exhibited, directed to the Preſident of the United States, to which I beg leave to refer you; by which ſtatements and affidavits it is moſt manifeſtly made to appear, that Britiſh ſubjects were the firſt innovators, and that Britiſh ſubjects had leſs cauſe of complaint than thoſe of the United States. No juſt cauſe of complaint had ever come to my knowledge, of any abuſes done or committed by any citizens of this or the United States, to Britiſh ſubjects, as ſuch; or of any infringements being made on garriſons, territories or juriſdictions, which Britiſh ſubjects have ever made any ſerious pretenſions to in this quarter." After a remark relating to thoſe who pretend perſonal grievances, and a ſuſpicion that the ſituation of the Britiſh garriſons within the United States is not generally underſtood at a diſtance; the remaining paſſages of his letter are the following: "Therefore, in order to underſtand the force of the complaints, it is neceſſary to premiſe that the only Britiſh garriſon now eſtabliſhed within the limits of Vermont, is at a place called Dutchman's Point, compoſed of only about twelve men, ſituate on the north end of the north Hero, twelve miles ſouth of the latitude line. This garriſon does not pretend to hold or keep juriſdiction over any land within this State, other than a few acres on which their garriſon is ſituated. And indeed citizens of this State are ſettled quite in the neighbourhood of the ſaid garriſon, on every direction, and they are intimate with each other, without any difficulty to my knowledge.

That part of the tract of land called Caldwell's manor, which lies within bounds of this State hath long ſince been chartered as a town by the name of Alburgh—And the inhabitants thereof are incorporated as citizens with all the privileges of other towns within this State and have long ſince been in the peaceable poſſeſſion of the ſame. With regard to the recent inſtance of miſdemeanor committed on the officers of the crown by the capture of the ſmall party (ſaid to be made) on Britiſh ſubjects in purſuit of a deſerter before Dutchman's Point as complained of by Mr. Hammond. The circumſtances which probably gave riſe to the aſſertion are as follows, to wit: four men armed and in the common dreſs of citizens of this State appeared ſome time laſt winter in the town of Sheldon, alias Hungerford, within this State (a place about 20 miles diſtant from any place ever known or pretended to be claimed by Britiſh ſubjects. In diſturbance of the peace—there made a violent aſſault on the body of one John Mc Alla, an inhabitant of that town, and then being in peace of God and the State, in conſequence whereof and in defence of the public peace the ſaid four men were taken into cuſtody by a conſtable, and agreeable to the civil laws of the State convicted of breaking the peace and accordingly fined—It is ſaid they were Britiſh ſubjects, which I am willing to admit—but that they had any authority as ſuch from the Britiſh nation to break the peace of this State, within the known and acknowledged bound of the ſame, did not appear from any credentials which they produced nor does it yet appear—But the contrary I believe to be true, therefore as perſons under the common protection of this government, they have been holden to reſpond for their breach of that protection according to the civil law.

"From the above ſtatement it is conceived, that Mrs. Hammond's complaint of the ſaid capture before Dutchman's Point, is ill founded and unjuſt. Of this you may be aſſured, that every attention hath been paid by me to prevent all movements which tend to thwart the friendly negociations now taking place between the two powers; and I have the pleaſure to ſay, that nothing hath hitherto tranſpired, wherein I can think myſelf or any of the citizens of this State culpable;

"And of this you may be further aſſured, that every precaution and means within my power will ſtill be uſed, to inſure the continuation of all good harmony between citizens of the two governments."

This communication from the Governor of Vermont leaves no room for a comment on my part; although to contraſt it, ſentence by ſentence, with the repreſentations which have occaſioned it, would afford grounds more and more ſtriking to apprehend, that the Governor-General of Quebec has been miſtaken. It is a ſolution of the nineteen months ſilence. I conſign it, without dilating on it, to your own judgment.

But, Sir, on cloſing this letter, the origin and progreſs of our controverſy force themſelves upon the mind. It has not been our faſhion to trouble his Britannic Majeſty's miniſtry, nor yet his miniſter here, with every trivial circumſtance of diſcontent; but when an officer, diſtinguiſhed as Lord Dorcheſter is, and freſh from the counſels of his King, attempted to rouſe the Savages againſt us—when, in a ſhort time afterwards, the Governor of Upper Canada was reported and believed to have invaded our territory—we felt, we required explanations, in the ſtyle of an injured people. Our right thus to inquire was queſtioned: but the ſpeech of Lord Dorcheſter was not denied, nor the invaſion of Governor Simcoe, farther than it was known to have "*actually occurred.*" We rely on the expectation of learning, Sir, through you, the truth of this matter; but the delay, if it be not indiſpenſible, is truly painful, ſince we have juſt received intelligence, that "the poſt taken by Governor Simcoe at the

...spies of the Miami is yet poiſoned by two additions, which it is ſaid, are immediately to be reinforced by ſome troops from Niagara."

Although the outlines only of charges againſt us were drawn, to be filled up in due ſeaſon, yet we, demonſtrating our love of peace, and ſtrengthened by the conſciouſneſs of an honour, which in the obſervance of impartiality has never been ſurpaſſed by any nation upon earth, have not ſcrupled to enter into an immediate anſwer. Inſtead of wiſhing to outweigh your remonſtrances, by a compariſon with the magnitude of ours; with the excitement of the Indians, the ſeizure of our lands, and the catalogue of diſtreſs which ſpoliation and vexation have brought upon our merchants and huſbandmen; we have laid them aſide to confront accuſations, which you yourſelf, in your letter of the 7th of June, denominate "merely collateral." In what they have terminated, it is not for me to judge. But had they remained, not diminiſhed in the degree in which they were firſt ſtated, the ardour for war muſt have been violent indeed, if theſe circumſtances could have cauſed it to burſt forth.

Sir, it is a duty confirmed by the inſtructions under which I act, to cultivate peace with all nations. It is a duty which I never have forgotten. I truſt, therefore, that notwithſtanding thoſe concluſions, which may be made from ſome remarks perhaps unintentionally eſcaping in your correſpondence, your functions are deſtined to mutual harmony and a mutual good underſtanding no leſs than mine; and that towards the governments, which we reſpectively ſerve, we ſhall be able to manifeſt a ſincere zeal without for a moment loſing ſight of the moſt honorable candor.

I have the honour, Sir, to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
EDMUND RANDOLPH,

Mr. HAMMOND, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty.*

True Copy:
GEO. TAYLOR, jun, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

New York, July 30, 1794.

SIR,

HAVING ſubmitted to my court, the four points ſpecified in your letter of the 23d current, I ſhall defer to a future period any further explanations reſpecting them. In the mean time I muſt confeſs to you with candour, that perſonally I am not convinced by your letter, either that any of the opinions which I have expreſſed upon the ſubject of it, have been too lightly entertained by me, or that the facts, upon which they have been founded, are varied and invalidated by your counter ſtatements.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

True Copy: GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

GENOA, May 17.

M. Tilly, the French Reſident, has deſired our government to put all the fortreſſes into a proper ſtate of defence, that in caſe the Allied Powers want to march troops through thoſe territories to attack the French in the rear, they may be vigorouſly repulſed.—He added, that if the Republic was not well able to do this, the French would do it themſelves.

We are aſſured that the fleet from Toulon is on the point of ſailing to Villa Franca, to take in 10,000 men, and a quantity of ammunition for Corſica, the National Convention having decreed that every thing muſt give way to keep that Iſland.

PARIS May 21.

Within this day or two about 30 perſons have been ſentenced to death, ſeveral of whom were women. Among the latter is the wife of Roland. During the trial of Douet de la Boulaye, who was condemned on the 14th, the priſoner was obſerved frequently to put his hand behind his breeches; after ſentence was paſſed, he was ſearched, and in the lining of his breeches notes were found to the amount of 530,000 livres, accepted by ſeveral Banking-houſes at Bruſſels.

DUBLIN, May 24.

Laſt night Alderman Williams, chief Commiſſioner of the Police, aſſiſted by the high ſheriffs, Mr. Carleton, high conſtable, and a number of peace officers, repaired to the Taylor's hall, in back lane, and diſperſed the Society of United Iriſhmen, ſeized the books of their proceedings, and a number of printed papers addreſſed from the ſociety to the people of Ireland.

LONDON, June 27.

Extract from the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Let thoſe who it moſt concerns, paule and reflect, with that degree of conſideration to which the importance of the ſubject is entitled, on the following momentuous conſequences, which muſt inevitably reſult to Great-Britain from a rupture with the United States of America; the colouring is ſtrictly conformable to truth, and the picture is, in no part, exaggerated:—

A temporary ſequeſtration of a ſum, not ſhort of 7 millions ſterling, owing to the merchants of Great-Britain from the citizens of the United States—for the war muſt, of neceſſity, ſuſpend all remittances.

The loſs of an annual ſale of near four millions ſterling of our manufactures, at a moment when the induſtry of the country can but ill afford ſuch an obſtruction; and the probable loſs of that market forever, as the people of the United States might make ſuch progreſs in manufactures during the war, as totally to baniſh foreign articles.

The loſs of employment for two hundred and thirty thouſand tons of ſhipping. This aſtoniſhing quantity of Britiſh ſhipping being annually laden in the ports of the United States, as appears by the clearances from their cuſtom-houſes, in the year following Auguſt, 1789.

The expoſure of our commerce, the moſt valuable of which paſſes immediately before their harbours, to the ſevereſt predatory warfare it has ever ſuffered—as the numerous and active ſhipping of America, would be inſtantly converted from the purpoſes of commerce to thoſe of war.

The deep diſtreſs of our Weſt India poſſeſſions, from a total privation of ſupplies eſſential to their ſubſiſtence,—To this ſcourge, the moſt complete would be but an additional thong.

Intending to confine his remarks to inevitable conſequences, the writer of theſe obſervations forbears any opinion of the fate of our remaining colonial poſſeſſions on the continent of America.

It may only be neceſſary to obſerve, that all theſe conſequences are to be encountered for no object, or for ſuch an object as it would be an impeachment of the national juſtice and good ſenſe to admit as a cauſe of war.

The United States of America, from their remote ſituation and rapid growth, are internally invulnerable by any power whatever—and, externally conſidered, it would certainly be political ſuicide on the part of the commercial and manufacturing nations of Europe (ſuppoſing the meaſure practicable) to compel them to relinquiſh their trade, and live at home. This certainly they could do, conſidering their reſources, with greater convenience than any other people.

Theſe conſequence comprehend no part of the additional expence to be incurred in the event of a war with America—what that will be, may be eaſily inferred from what it has been.—From the actual aſcertainment, may policy and juſtice preſerve both nations!

PACIFICUS.

By the Arrival of the Ship Mohawk, on Tueſday laſt at New York, from London, we have received the following freſh and important Intelligence, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, July 1.

SIR, *Renaix, June 28, 1794.*

Having received intelligence, on Tueſday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfayt's poſition, and that they had detatched a corps to attack Oudenarde. I found it abſolutely neceſſary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from thence I could, with greater facility, ſuppoſe that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a paſſage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his poſition at Diynſe, and fall back upon Ghent on Wedneſday, where they again attacked him the next day but were fortunately repulſed.

The retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impoſſible for General Walmoden to ſupport himſelf with ſo ſmall a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it neceſſary to abandon that place on Thurſday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The conſequences of the laſt movements, though neceſſary are exceedingly unpleaſant, as all immediate communication with Oſtend is cut off.

Yeſterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxbourg; but were driven out again in the night, and have now returned to a ſmall diſtance.

Yeſterday evening I received the diſagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Goſſelies and Fleurus, as well as of the ſurrender of Charleroi.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Moira, dated the [illegible] laſt month, it appears that his Lordſhip, and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, four miles from Bruges, on the great Cauſeway to Ghent. It alſo appears, by a letter from Col. Vyſe, dated at Oſtend on the ſame day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th regiments, and the reſt of the troops, artillery and ſtores, intending to evacuate that place.

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Jay, the American Commiſſioner, was introduced with the uſual ceremony between Lord Grenville and Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, when he delivered his letters of credit to his Majeſty as an extra-meſſenger, to ſettle ſuch differences as have taken place between the Congreſs of America and this Court. He was received moſt graciouſly, and will be introduced in like manner to the Queen this day.

Immediately upon the riſe of Parliament, which takes place on Tueſday next, a new arrangement in the Cabinet, which has been for ſome time talked of, will, we have reaſon to believe, be announced. The Duke of Portland and Mr. Windham, and we believe the Earl Fitzwilliam, certainly come in.

Mr. Burke, jun. will be the new Member for the Borough of Malton, vacant by the reſignation of his father Mr. Edmund Burke.

From Amſterdam, July 1.

Charleroi capitulated on the 25th, and the garriſon were made priſoners of war. Bruges and Ghent were in poſſeſſion of the French on the 26th, the garriſons evacuated thoſe places. Cobourg has ordered the evacuation of Quiſnoy, Conde, Landrecy, and Valenciennes. The Engliſh under Moira intended for Oſtend, had gone round on the Scheldt, that place being cut off. On the 29th there was much confuſion at Bruxelles, in conſequence of the capture of Charleroi and the retreat of Cobourg, whoſe baggage, had already arrived at Bruſſels. Great fears were entertained for the ſafety of that city.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 16.

A frigate arrived here from Genoa, in a paſſage of two days, brings intelligence, that a fleet of 7 ſail of the line and 5 frigates ſailed from Toulon, and had under their protection a number of tranſports with 10,000 men on board for the relief of Corſica. The Engliſh fleet under Vice-Admiral Hotham having received intelligence of their ſailing, joined that under Admiral Hood, and being 14 ſail of the line ſtrong, went in purſuit of the French, whom they fell in with and chaſed into a ſmall port, named Juan, near Nice, in the territory of Genoa, where the French landed their forces, and put themſelves in a poſture of defence, by occupying the fort and batteries. Lord Hood left Vice Admiral Hotham with 9 ſail to block them up, and proceeded with the remaining 5 to continue the ſiege of Calvi. The Engliſh had alſo made a declaration to Genoa, in conſequence of the intruſion of the French, that if they did not declare war againſt France, the Allies would conſider them as enemies. The anſwer of Genoa was not known.

From Madrid, May 27.

In conſequence of the late ſucceſſes of the French, all the Catalonians from 15 to 60 were ordered to take up arms.

From Warſaw, June 29.

Koſciuſko is at Marca, within a few miles of this city. The cockade, worn by the patriotic Poles, is blue and queen.—The Poliſh ladies have ſent to the patriotic camp ſhirts.

June 25.

The Ruſſian and Pruſſian armies are two miles from that of Koſciuſko, an action may therefore be ſoon expected. Bucholez has been releaſed, and a guard given him for his protection.

From Londonderry, July 8.

Since our laſt ſailed for America, the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Bail, and the ſhip Happy Return, Capt. M'Calla, each with about 400 paſſengers.

From Dublin, July 8.

Notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the Britiſh fleet, the French continue ſtill to maraud on the Britiſh trading veſſels. The laſt Lloyd's liſt announces the capture of ſeven Britiſh ſhips by French privateers, which they conveyed into different ports.

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) July 28.

A Court of Inquiry, of a very ſerious nature, it is ſaid, has taken place at Martinique.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, Brigadier General Symes, Lieut. Colonel of the 52d regiment, died on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Vengeance, at St. Chriſtopher's.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 14.

On Monday evening died, that celebrated and pleaſing comedian, Mr. JOHN BIGNALL. By his death, the community have loſt, not only the principal ornament of the ſtage, but an agreeable member of ſociety; and his family an affectionate relative. His funeral was attended by the fraternity of Ancient York Maſons (of which he was a member) in maſonic proceſſion, and a numerous aſſemblage of reſpectable citizens.

Auguſt 15.

In conſeqnence of an alarm reſpecting the exiſtence of a malignant, contagious Fever in Charleſton, the General Committee of the Citizens have appointed a Sub-Committee to confer with a Committee of the Medical Society; and the ſaid Committee, having jointly inſpected thoſe parts of the city in which diſeaſe hath been ſaid to be moſt prevalent, from the reſult of their inquiries, they are happy to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that none ſuch has been diſcovered.

Alexander Baron, Tucker Harris, David Ramſay,
Committee of the Medical Society.
Arnoldus Vanderhorſt, Edward Darrell, Anthony Toomer, John Splatt Cripps, William Johnſon,
Sub Committee of the Citizens.

CALISLE, Auguſt 13.

We underſtand with great concern, that the weſtern diſturbances have riſen to ſo great a height, that the ordinary powers of government are altogether inadequate to the ſuppreſſion of them; but we perceive with pleaſure, that the Preſident of the United States, as well as the Governor of the ſtate, are diſpoſed to purſue a line of conduct that evinces the energy and the moderation of government.

As no Republican Conſtitution can ſubſiſt, where the *minority* (and a very ſmall minority too) attempt to give law to the majority and to oppoſe, by violence, the general will of the whole nation, it is evident, that the laws oppoſed by force muſt be executed by force. Congreſs and the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania have armed their ſeveral Executives with powers for ſuch great emergencies; and it appears that meaſures are preparing to call out the ſtrength, not only of Pennſylvania, but the whole Union if it ſhould be neceſſary. But in the mean time, before recourſe is had to this laſt reſort, Government appears diſpoſed to adopt every meaſure which may allay the diſcontents and reſtore obedience to the laws. For this purpoſe, the Hon Judge Yeates, and the Hon. William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States on Sunday, and yeſterday morning the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of the State, and Gen. William Irvine paſſed through this place, on their way to the weſtern counties; the two firſt named gentlemen, together with the Honorable James Roſs of Waſhington are appointed Commiſſioners on behalf of the United States, and the Chief Juſtice and Gen. Irvine, on the part of the ſtate, veſted, it is ſaid, with conſiderable powers; and we ſincerly hope, that a love of order and republican government, will finally prevail over the anarchy and inſurrection, which at preſent are predominant in that part of the ſtate.

If the inſurgents expect any countenance from their fellow citizens, they will be miſerably diſappointed, and there is no doubt but that all good citizens will be ready to vindicate the authority of a free government whenever they ſhall be called upon for that purpoſe.—The citizens of the United States in general (and the people in the diſaffected counties in common with their fellow citizens) have flouriſhed, under the preſent government; every man who is not blind ſees this, and every man who is not infatuated muſt feel it; every man who is capable of contraſting our former diſtreſſes with our preſent proſperity, muſt be anxious to ſupport that government under which he ſees his neighbours and feels himſelf, flouriſhing ſecure and happy.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

By the poſt from the weſtward we learn that the commiſſioners ſent by government had met ſome delegation of the inſurgents, who agreed to appoint a committee of ſeventeen to meet the commiſſioners at Pittſburgh, on the ſubject of their miſſion.

Capt. Sullivan, on the 18th inſt. fell in with ten Engliſh frigates, ten leagues S. E. of Cape Hatteras, of the fleet which left Guadaloupe and were bound for the Cheſapeak.

Capt. Campbell confirms this account, and adds, that Admiral Jervis had actually ſailed for England.

On the 20th of June, the forces under Gen. Wayne which had then been joined by 15 or 1600 mounted Kentucky volunteers, marched forward towards the

...ipals of the Miami as yet poſſeſſed by two companies, which it is ſaid, are immediately to be reinforced by ſome troops from Niagara."

Although the outlines only of charges againſt us were drawn, to be filled up in due ſeaſon, yet we, demonſtrating our love of peace, and ſtrengthened by the conſciouſneſs of an honour, which in the obſervance of impartiality has never been ſurpaſſed by any nation upon earth, have not ſcrupled to enter into an immediate anſwer. Inſtead of wiſhing to outweigh your remonſtrances, by a compariſon with the magnitude of ours; with the excitement of the Indians, the ſeizure of our lands, and the catalogue of diſtreſs which ſpoliation and vexation have brought upon our merchants and huſbandmen; we have laid them aſide to confront accuſations, which you yourſelf, in your letter of the 7th of June, denominate "merely collateral." In what they have terminated, it is not for me to judge. But had they remained, not diminiſhed in the degree in which they were firſt ſtated, the ardour for war muſt have been violent indeed, if theſe circumſtances could have cauſed it to burſt forth.

Sir, it is a duty confirmed by the inſtructions under which I act, to cultivate peace will all nations. It is a duty which I never have forgotten. I truſt, therefore, that notwithſtanding thoſe concluſions, which may be made from ſome remarks perhaps unintentionally eſcaping in your correſpondence, your functions are deſtined to mutual harmony and a mutual good underſtanding no leſs than mine; and that towards the governments, which we reſpectively ſerve, we ſhall be able to manifeſt a ſincere zeal without for a moment loſing ſight of the moſt honorable candor.

I have the honour, Sir, to be,
With great reſpect,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
EDMUND RANDOLPH,

Mr. HAMMOND, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty.*

True Copy:
GEO. TAYLOR, jun, Chief Clerk in the Department of State.

New York, July 30, 1794.

SIR,

HAVING ſubmitted to my court, the four points ſpecified in your letter of the 23d current, I ſhall defer to a future period any further explanations reſpecting them. In the mean time I muſt confeſs to you with candour, that perſonally I am not convinced by your letter, either that any of the opinions which I have expreſſed upon the ſubject of it, have been too lightly entertained by me, or that the facts, upon which they have been founded, are varied and invalidated by your counter ſtatements.

I have the honor to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

GEO. HAMMOND.

The Secretary of State.

True Copy: GEO. TAYLOR, jun.

GENOA, May 17.

M. Tilly, the French Reſident, has deſired our government to put all the fortreſſes into a proper ſtate of defence, that in caſe the Allied Powers want to march troops through thoſe territories to attack the French in the rear, they may be vigorouſly repulſed.—He added, that if the Republic was not well diſpoſed to do this, the French would do it themſelves.

We are aſſured that the fleet from Toulon is on the point of ſailing to Villa Franca, to take in 10,000 men, and a quantity of ammunition for Corſica, the National Convention having decreed that every thing muſt give way to keep that iſland.

PARIS May 21.

Within this day or two about 30 perſons have been ſentenced to death, ſeveral of whom were women. Among the latter is the wife of Roland. During the trial of Douet de la Boulaye, who was condemned on the 14th, the priſoner was obſerved frequently to put his hand behind his breeches; after ſentence was paſſed, he was ſearched, and in the lining of his breeches notes were found to the amount of 530,000 livres, accepted by ſeveral Banking-houſes at Bruſſels.

DUBLIN, May 24.

Laſt night Alderman Williams, chief Commiſſioner of the Police, aſſiſted by the high ſheriffs, Mr. Carleton, high conſtable, and a number of peace officers, repaired to the Taylor's hall, in back lane, and diſperſed the Society of United Iriſhmen, ſeized the books of their proceedings, and a number of printed papers addreſſed from the ſociety to the people of Ireland.

LONDON, June 27.

Extract from the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Let thoſe who it moſt concerns, paule and reflect, with that degree of conſideration to which the importance of the ſubject is entitled, on the following momentuous conſequences, which muſt inevitably reſult to Great-Britain from a rupture with the United States of America; the colouring is ſtrictly conformable to truth, and the picture is, in no part, exaggerated:—

A temporary ſequeſtration of a ſum, not ſhort of 7 millions ſterling, owing to the merchants of Great-Britain from the citizens of the United States—for the war muſt, of neceſſity, ſuſpend all remittances.

The loſs of an annual ſale of near four millions ſterling of our manufactures, at a moment when the induſtry of the country can but ill afford ſuch an obſtruction; and the probable loſs of that market forever, as the people of the United States might make ſuch progreſs in manufactures during the war, as totally to baniſh foreign articles.

The loſs of employment for two hundred and thirty thouſand tons of ſhipping. This aſtoniſhing quantity of Britiſh ſhipping being annually laden in the ports of the United States, as appears by the clearances from their cuſtom-houſes, in the year following Auguſt, 1789.

The expoſure of our commerce, the moſt valuable of which paſſes immediately before their harbours, to the ſevereſt predatory warfare it has ever ſuffered—as the numerous and active ſhipping of America, would be inſtantly converted from the purpoſes of commerce to thoſe of war.

The deep diſtreſs of our Weſt India poſſeſſions, from a total privation of ſupplies eſſential to their ſubſiſtence,—To this ſcourge, any recent conquest would be but an additional thong.

Intending to confine his remarks to inevitable conſequences, the writer of theſe obſervations forbears any opinion of the fate of our remaining colonial poſſeſſions on the continent of America.

It may only be neceſſary to obſerve, that all theſe conſequences are to be encountered for no object, or for ſuch an object as it would be an impeachment of the national juſtice and good ſenſe to admit as a cauſe of war.

The United States of America, from their remote ſituation and rapid growth, are internally invulnerable by any power whatever—and, externally conſidered, it would certainly be political ſuicide on the part of the commercial and manufacturing nations of Europe (ſuppoſing the meaſure practicable) to compel them to relinquiſh their trade, and live at home. This certainly they could do, conſidering their reſources, with greater convenience than any other people.

Theſe conſequences comprehend no part of the additional expence to be incurred in the event of a war with America—what that will be, may be eaſily inferred from what it has been.—From the actual aſcertainment, may policy and juſtice preſerve both nations!

PACIFICUS.

By the Arrival of the Ship Mohawk, on Tueſday laſt at New York, from London, we have received the following freſh and important Intelligence, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, July 1.

SIR, *Renaix, June 28, 1794.*

Having received intelligence, on Tueſday night, that the enemy had moved forward in great force upon General Clairfayt's poſition, and that they had detatched a corps to attack Oudenarde. I found it abſolutely neceſſary, for the defence of the Scheldt, to march immediately to this place, as from thence I could, with greater facility, ſuppoſe that place, and move upon any point at which they might attempt to force a paſſage.

The enemy obliged General Clairfayt to abandon his poſition at Dynſe, and fall back upon Ghent on Wedneſday, where they again attacked him the next day but were fortunately repulſed.

The retreat of General Clairfayt rendered it impoſſible for General Walmoden to ſupport himſelf with ſo ſmall a body of troops as he had under his command at Bruges. He therefore found it neceſſary to abandon that place on Thurſday, and to fall back to Landmarck, and join General Clairfayt's right flank.

The conſequences of the laſt movements, though neceſſary are exceedingly unpleaſant, as all immediate communication with Oſtend is cut off.

Yeſterday the enemy made another attempt upon Oudenarde, which they cannonaded the whole day, and even carried in the afternoon the Fauxbourg; but were driven out again in the night, and have now returned to a ſmall diſtance.

Yeſterday evening I received the diſagreeable intelligence of the Prince of Cobourg's having failed in his attack upon the French army at Goſſelies and Fleurus, as well as of the ſurrender of Charleroi.

I am, &c. FREDERICK.

By a letter from Lieutenant-General the Earl of Moira, dated the [illegible] laſt month, it appears that his Lordſhip, and the troops under his command had arrived at Malle, four miles from Bruges, on the great Cauſeway to Ghent. It alſo appears, by a letter from Col. Vyſe, dated at Oſtend on the ſame day, that he was then embarking the 8th, 33d, and 44th regiments, and the reſt of the troops, artillery and ſtores, intending to evacuate that place.

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Jay, the American Commiſſioner, was introduced with the uſual ceremony between Lord Grenville and Mr. Pinckney, the American Miniſter, when he delivered his letters of credit to his Majeſty as an extra-meſſenger, to ſettle ſuch differences as have taken place between the Congreſs of America and this Court. He was received moſt graciouſly, and will be introduced in like manner to the Queen this day.

Immediately upon the riſe of Parliament, which takes place on Tueſday next, a new arrangement in the Cabinet, which has been for ſome time talked of, will, we have reaſon to believe, be announced. The Duke of Portland and Mr. Windham, and we believe the Earl Fitzwilliam, certainly come in.

Mr. Burke, jun. will be the new Member for the Borough of Malton, vacant by the reſignation of his father Mr. Edmund Burke.

From Amſterdam, July 1.

Charleroi capitulated on the 25th, and the garriſon were made priſoners of war. Bruges and Ghent were in poſſeſſion of the French on the 26th, the garriſons evacuated thoſe places. Cobourg has ordered the evacuation of Quesnoy, Conde, Landrecy, and Valenciennes. The Engliſh under Moira intended for Oſtend, had gone round on the Scheldt, that place being cut off. On the 29th there was much confuſion at Bruxelles, in conſequence of the capture of Charleroi and the retreat of Cobourg, whoſe baggage, had already arrived at Bruſſels. Great fears were entertained for the ſafety of that city.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 16.

A frigate arrived here from Genoa, in a paſſage of two days, brings intelligence, that a fleet of 7 ſail of the line and 5 frigates ſailed from Toulon, and had under their protection a number of tranſports with 10,000 men on board for the relief of Corſica. The Engliſh fleet under Vice-Admiral Hotham having received intelligence of their ſailing, joined that under Admiral Hood, and being 14 ſail of the line ſtrong, went in purſuit of the French, whom they fell in with and chaſed into a ſmall port, named Juan, near Nice, in the territory of Genoa, where the French landed their forces, and put themſelves in a poſture of defence, by occupying the fort and batteries. Lord Hood left Vice Admiral Hotham with 9 ſail to block them up, and proceeded with the remaining 5 to continue the ſiege of Calvi. The Engliſh had alſo made a declaration to Genoa, in conſequence of the intruſion of the French, that if they did not declare war againſt France, the Allies would conſider them as enemies. The anſwer of Genoa was not known.

From Madrid, May 27.

In conſequence of the late ſucceſſes of the French, all the Catalonians from 15 to 60 were ordered to take up arms.

From Warſaw, June 27.

Koſciuſko is at Marca, within a few miles of this city. The cockade, worn by the patriotic Poles, is blue and green.—The Poliſh ladies have ſent to the patriotic camp ſhirts.

June 25.

The Ruſſian and Pruſſian armies are two miles from that of Koſciuſko, an action may therefore be ſoon expected. Bucholez has been releaſed, and a guard given him for his protection.

From Londonderry. July 8.

Since our laſt ſailed for America, the ſhip Liberty, Capt. Bail, and the ſhip Happy Return, Capt. M'Caley, each with about 400 paſſengers.

From Dublin, July 8.

Notwithſtanding the ſuperiority of the Britiſh fleet, the French continue ſtill to maraud on the Britiſh trading veſſels. The laſt Lloyd's liſt announces the capture of ſeven Britiſh ſhips by French privateers, which they conveyed into different ports.

ST. JOHN'S (Antigua) July 28.

A Court of Inquiry, of a very ſerious nature, it is ſaid, has taken place at Martinique.

On Saturday the 12th inſtant, Brigadier General Symes, Lieut. Colonel of the 52d regiment, died on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Vengeance, at St. Chriſtopher's.

CHARLESTON, Auguſt 14.

On Monday evening died, that celebrated and pleaſing comedian, Mr. JOHN BIGNALL. By his death, the community have loſt, not only the principal ornament of the ſtage, but an agreeable member of ſociety; and his family an affectionate relative. His funeral was attended by the fraternity of Ancient York Maſons (of which he was a member) in maſonic proceſſion, and a numerous aſſemblage of reſpectable citizens.

Auguſt 15.

In conſequence of an alarm reſpecting the exiſtence of a malignant, contagious Fever in Charleſton, the General Committee of the Citizens have appointed a Sub-Committee to confer with a Committee of the Medical Society; and the ſaid Committee, having jointly inſpected thoſe parts of the city in which diſeaſe hath been ſaid to be moſt prevalent, from the reſult of their inquiries, they are happy to inform their Fellow-Citizens, that none ſuch has been diſcovered.

Alexander Baron, Tucker Harris, David Ramſay,
Committee of the Medical Society.

Arnoldus Vanderhorſt, Edward Darrell, Anthony Toomer, John Splatt Cripps, William Johnſon,
Sub Committee of the Citizens.

CALISLE, Auguſt 13.

We underſtand with great concern, that the weſtern diſturbances have riſen to ſo great a height, that the ordinary powers of government are altogether inadequate to the ſuppreſſion of them; but we perceive with pleaſure, that the Preſident of the United States, as well as the Governor of the ſtate, are diſpoſed to purſue a line of conduct that evinces the energy and the moderation of government.

As no Republican Conſtitution can ſubſiſt, where the *minority* (and a very ſmall minority too) attempt to give law to the majority and to oppoſe, by violence, the general will of the whole nation, it is evident, that the laws oppoſed by force muſt be executed by force. Congreſs and the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania have armed their ſeveral Executives with powers for ſuch great emergencies; and it appears that meaſures are preparing to call out the ſtrength, not only of Pennſylvania, but the whole Union if it ſhould be neceſſary. But in the mean time, before recourſe is had to this laſt reſort, Government appears diſpoſed to adopt every meaſure which may allay the diſcontents and reſtore obedience to the laws. For this purpoſe, the Hon Judge Yeates, and the Hon. William Bradford, Attorney General of the United States on Sunday, and yeſterday morning the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Chief Juſtice of the State, and Gen. William Irvine paſſed through this place, on their way to the weſtern counties; the two firſt named gentlemen, together with the Honorable James Roſs of Waſhington are appointed Commiſſioners on behalf of the United States, and the Chief Juſtice and Gen. Irvine, on the part of the ſtate, veſted, it is ſaid, with conſiderable powers; and we ſincerly hope, that a love of order and republican government, will finally prevail over the anarchy and inſurrection, which at preſent are predominant in that part of the ſtate.

If the inſurgents expect any countenance from their fellow citizens, they will be miſerably diſappointed, and there is no doubt but that all good citizens will be ready to vindicate the authority of a free government, whenever they ſhall be called upon for that *purpoſe*.—The citizens of the United States in general (and the people in the diſaffected counties in common with their fellow citizens) have flouriſhed, under the preſent government; every man who is not blind ſees this, and every man who is not infatuated muſt feel it; every man who is capable of contraſting our former diſtreſſes with our preſent proſperity, muſt be anxious to ſupport that government under which he ſees his neighbours and feels himſelf, flouriſhing ſecure and happy.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

By the poſt from the weſtward we learn that the commiſſioners ſent by government had met ſome deleg... tion of the inſurgents, who agreed to appoint a committee of ſeventeen to meet the commiſſioners at Pittſburgh, on the ſubject of their miſſion.

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Capt. Campbell confirms this account, and adds, that Admiral Jervis had actually ſailed for England.

On the 20th of June, the forces under Gen. Wayne, which had then been joined by 15 or 1600 mounted Kentucky volunteers, marched forward towards the

Maumee town. A conſiderable body of Britiſh under Simcoe, were believed, at this time to be with the Indians on the rout the army was to take, and yet we are at peace with that faithleſs nation.

By the laſt accounts from the Weſtward we learn, that the inſurgents in that quarter do not confine their views to an unlawful oppoſition to the exciſe, but aim at independence from the Atlantic ſhore. They will not be ſo mad, it is to be hoped, as to make an attempt to attain that object by the ſword. A clear navigation of the Miſſiſippi is another object with them.

In the ſhip Holland, arrived on Tueſday laſt from Amſterdam, came 40 ſteerage, beſides Mr. Pryoſt, jun. Mr. J. W. Barthois, Mr. F. C. Van Keſſel, and Mr. A. de. Vogel, cabin paſſengers.

Yeſterday arrived at Newcaſtle, the brig Catherine, of New-York, Capt. Teer, in 70 days from Bourdeaux, with paſſengers and ballaſt.

AUGUST 27.

Arrived at the Fort the ſchooner Liberty, Capt. Villette, from Grand Terre (Gaudaloupe with diſpatches to the French Miniſter—we hear they are very favorable in behalf of the French there.

In the ſhip Thomas, from Liverpool, came the following cabin paſſengers—Meſſrs. George Dobſon, Evan Parry, John Jackſon, John Frickfort, James Robinſon and family, John Tennant and lady—and 23 in the ſteerage.

Extract from a Letter to a perſon in Philadelphia, from his friend in London, June 16th, 1794.

Dear Sir,

The coming of Mr. Jay has an aſtoniſhing effect here—it announces to all the iſland the cauſe of complaint, and every thing is as it were on a ſtand—and univerſal conſternation ſtrikes the mind of every ſober man, of whatever party—I at firſt thought that the ſending an Envoy Extraordinary was unneceſſary, but I was miſtaken, it was the beſt meaſure that could have been taken—I was on a viſit in the country to a gentleman who was a conſiderable manufacturer ſince the news of war arrived—While I was there, he diſmiſſed one thouſand poor women from employment—and I believe there are 200 ſuch inſtances now in the iſland, taken place within a few weeks."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

It is ſaid the preſent Governor of Bermuda is to be ſuperſeeded in the government of that Iſland by the celebrated traveller and author Dr. Moore, a very honeſt and able man.

AUGUST 22.

Executed at Halifax. William Corran, maſter of the brig Falmouth bound to Belfaſt, for the murder of Joſeph Porter, a paſſenger.

Guillotined at Paris M. Depons, who the Paris papers ſay, was born at Haſſet, in the Netherlands, and was an officer of the Marine of the United States of America, convicted of conſpiracy againſt the people, and holding counter-revolutionary principles. Alſo, Milcent, formerly Commandant of the Guarde-National at Cape-Francois.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed Robert Purviance, Eſq. Collector for the Diſtrict of Maryland, in the room of General Otho Holland Williams, deceaſed.

Dumb wit has founded a Toaſt in the two firſt words of the third Pſalm—"Lord how!" a correſpondent remarks that from the ſwarms which fly from the French have to attack the allies, the whole of the verſe will probably form a ſentiment that will be more general than even the Toaſt has been; and it will not be ſurpriſing if, inſtead of its being, confined to the Chaplains of the navy, the whole nation ſhould exclaim, "Lord how are they increaſed that trouble me, many are they that riſe up againſt me!"

By Captain Thompſon, in 23 days from Jamaica, we are informed that the yellow fever rages in a very ſerious manner—that, in the two days previous to his ſailing, fifty perſons had died with that diſorder.

The American veſſels which were under French convoy, and lately captured by Admiral Murray's ſquadron, and ſent into Halifax, we are informed, have been cleared, and are on their return to the ports to which they reſpectively belong, in ballaſt:—They retaining their cargoes as legal prizes. The freight of the veſſels will be paid by the captors.

AUGUST 25.

Extract of a letter of a late date from Charleſton, received this day [Saturday.]

"Capt. Croſs, from Bourdeaux, in 37 days, brings news that the Sans Culottes have conducted the King of Sardinia and his two Sons to Paris—Coutray, Menin, Furnes, Ghent, Ypres, and Nieuport, are all taken by the French."

Yeſterday arrived at the Watering Place, the Britiſh frigate Huzzar, Capt. George, in 10 days from Halifax. Gen. Bellegarde, and his two Aid-de Camps, which were taken in the fleet from the Delaware, bound to France, and ſent into Halifax, came paſſengers in the Frigate.

AUGUST 27.

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Mohawk, ſtates to us the following:—"From the prevailing opinions when we left London with reſpect to the termination of the war, we perhaps have ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe, that a peace may ſhortly be propoſed between the allied armies and France as a REPUBLIC.—It was alſo currently reported, that it had been propoſed by the Miniſtry (as a direct application cannot be made from them agreeable to their paſt declaration) that America, in their repreſentative Mr. JAY, ſhall be the MEDIATOR—but this I relate only as a report."

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the Mohawk, informs us, that Cracow was taken by the Pruſſians.—Kuſciuſko had placed himſelf between Cracow and Warſaw. The Ruſſians had entered it by the way of Luthiania and defeated the Poles before Chelm.

Paſſengers in the Mohawk:—Mr. Law, Mr. Duncenſon, Mr. M'Kinnon, Dr. Hoſack, Dr. Troup, Mr. Borridale, Mr. Prager, Mrs. Reeder, Miſs Reeder, Mr. Ellice, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Paſche—With a number of mechanics of various profeſſions, and their families, in number 80.

Capt. Barons, arrived yeſterday from Martinico, paſſed on the 24th inſt. under the ſtern of the brig Nabby of New-London, in lat. 59 long. 70. She appeared as though ſhe had deck-load, as her ſtantions were ſtanding; her maſts were both carried away, and ſhe was full of water; no perſon on board.

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Extract of a Letter from a reſpectable mercantile Houſe in Hamburgh, to their Correſpondent in Philadelphia, received by the Snow Henry and Charles.

"Bruſſels and Oſtend were in Poſſeſſion of the French on the 7th July—Bruſſels is but two Hours or Five Engliſh Miles from Antwerp."

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On Thurſday laſt, Moſes Johnſon, of Norwalk, charged with attempting to commit a rape on his own daughter, aged 12 years, was brought before the Hon. Superior Court, then ſitting in this town, tried, found guilty, and ſentenced to be confined in Newgate, at hard labour, during his natural life, where (unleſs he ſhould break out, as he did when confined there before) he may chance to get the art of Nailmaking as perfect as the other profeſſions in which he has made ſo conſpicuous a figure.

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THE Committee to publiſh the weekly deaths and ſtate of the ſickneſs in this city, certify, That they know of but five perſons who are now ſick of the Putrid Fever, and that ſome of them are in a fair way of recovery; and, they flatter themſelves, that an obſervance of the regulations, lately adopted, will prevent the progreſs of the Fever, and remove the apprehenſions of their friends in the country.

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The Committee report the following deaths in this city, ſince their laſt publication, viz.

Conſumption, 1.—*Putrid Fever*, 7.

BOSTON, Auguſt 26.

The demiſe of children is aſtoniſhingly frequent at Newburyport; ſcarcely a paper from thence, but has the names of five or ſix in its obituary. What diſorders occaſions this mortality, we have not heard mentioned.

In contradiction of a report, that the city of Baltimore was afflicted with an epidemic diſorder, we find a Certificate from a Jury of Doctors to the Grand Jurors, which mentions the place in as good a ſtate of health as uſual at this ſeaſon of the year.

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Yeſterday arrived, brig Elizabeth, Daniel Oliver, maſter, in 78 days from St. Peterſburg, (Ruſſia) and 65 days from Elſinore, (Denmark.)

Capt. Oliver informs, that the Danes and Swedes had each a fleet of 14 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, lying at Cogenhagen, 23d of June laſt.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 30.

A gentleman who came to town laſt evening from Boſton ſays, that Capt. Wingate arrived at Newbury-Port on Wedneſday Night, in 43 Days from Rotterdam, and informs, that previous to his ſailing, Accounts were received there, that Oſtend, Bruges, Tournay, Mons, and Ghent, had been taken by the French, the latter by Aſſault; and that Oſtend was reduced to Aſhes.

NEWPORT, September 2.

At the annual Town Meeting on Tueſday laſt, the following Gentlemen were re-choſen to repreſent this Town in the General Aſſembly until the annual Election in May next, viz. GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; Mr. CALEB GREEN, NICHOLAS TAYLOR, Eſq; JOHN L. BOSS, Eſq; Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, and SIMEON MARTIN, Eſq.

The Candidates voted for, to repreſent this State, in the Fourth Congreſs of the United States, were BENJAMIN BOURN, FRANCIS MALBONE, PELEG ARNOLD, and JOSEPH STANTON, Eſquires, the two former of whom are re-elected by a great Majority.

We are happy in announcing to the Siſter States (ſays a Correſpondent) that the Oppoſition to the Members of Congreſs from this State, has met with the Repulſe, that from the Principles by which it was originated, it merited.——Notwithſtanding the falſe and malicious Repreſentations, which had been made to the People, a very large Majority have re-elected Repreſentatives, to whom the *real* Objection, was the ſteady and virtuous Oppoſition made by them, in Conjunction with the other Northern Members of Congreſs, to the violent Meaſures, urged at their laſt Seſſion.——We hope the virtuous Citizens of our Siſter States will perceive, that every Spark of patriotic Virtue in this State is not yet extinguiſhed; and that, notwithſtanding the Clamours of the new Pretenders to *democratic* Principles, in any important Trial, We have ſtill a decided Majority of Freemen, compoſed of the *Lovers of Peace*, and of thoſe, who, though they are *ſilent*, are *True* REPUBLICANS.

A Philadelphia Paper of Aug. 29th, announces that the Commiſſioners from the Preſident, and Executive of Pennſylvania, had a Conference with the Delegates from the Inſurgents of the Weſtern Counties, on the 20th of the Month, at Parkinſon's Ferry on the Monangahala River, and that Matters were in a fair Way of being accommodated.

At the Superior Court, held in this Town, laſt Week, JOHN HAGADAM, Eſq; was admitted an Attorney and Counſellor at Law.

The Emigrations from Europe, to the United States, daily increaſe:—They form the beſt Riches which can be brought into a Country;—

"Princes and Lords may flouriſh or may fade,
A Breath can make them, as a Breath has made;
But a bold Yeomanry's a Country's," boaſt;—
A Source of Wealth that never can be loſt.

DIED.]—At Charleſton, South-Carolina, on the 6th of Auguſt, in the 41ſt Year of his Age, Capt. TIMOTHY COGGESHALL, late of this Iſland.——His Death, it is ſuppoſed, was occaſioned by *A Stroke of the SUN*; of which he ſurvived but a few Hours.——He has left a Widow and 4 Children, with a great Number of Relations and Friends to bewail his Loſs.

—At Briſtol, on Thurſday laſt, Mrs. HANNAH WOOD, in the 84th Year of her Age.

☞ *The Piece ſigned* "Thomas Cottrell," *reſpecting the Conduct of certain Perſons in the County of Waſhington, on account of its Length, we are obliged to omit until next Week.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Sept. 2.

ENTERED,	From
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New York
—— Friendſhip, Stanton,	Sagg-Harbour
—— King Fiſher, Brigge,	Ditto
—— Hibernia, Warren,	Ditto
—— Riſing Sun, Slocum,	Ditto
—— Lucy, Siſſon,	Ditto
—— Polly, Bowen,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Collins,	Ditto
Ship Providence, Coles,	Providence
CLEARED,	**For**
Brig Polly, Hicks,	Machias
Schooner Betſy, Coddington,	Sagg Harbour
Sloop Swallow, Chaloner,	Ditto
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Ditto
—— Favourite, Fry,	Ditto
—— Fanny, Crandall,	Ditto
—— Aurora, Brown,	New-York
—— Union, Boit,	North-Weſt Coaſt of America
—— Lydia, Hefferman,	Charleſton
Ship Providence, Coles,	Providence

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

A convenient Dwelling-Houſe.

——For farther Particulars, inquire of
EBENEZER SHEARMAN.

Newport, Aug. 29, 1794.

To be Sold, cheap for Caſh,

A large, likely Mare, with a handſome COLT ſired by the Nimrod, and now ſuppoſed to be with Foal again.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Sept. 1, 1794.

THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*

Newport, September 1, 1794.

The Subſcribers being, by the Honorable the Town-Council of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mrs. REBECCA WORDEN, late Reſident of ſaid Middletown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for ſaid Buſineſs, the ſaid Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their reſpective Claims to the Subſcribers, within ſaid Time: For which Purpoſe, Attendance will be given at the Houſe of *Oliver Durfee*, Innholder, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday of each of the ſucceeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.

ELISHA ALLEN, } *Commiſſioners.*
OLIVER DURFEE, }

Middletown, Auguſt 18, 1794.

THE Worſhipful Town Council, of South Kingſton, having allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Eſq; of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May laſt, to exhibit to the undernamed Commiſſioners, their reſpective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend ſaid Creditors, at the Houſe of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Reſt*, in ſaid Town, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, on the Third *Wedneſday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Diſputes, which may ariſe in the Settlement of them, will be heard at ſaid Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be diſallowed.

F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.

South Kingſton, Auguſt 15, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lumps, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown,	Beſt Pruſſian Blue, India & Venitian Reds,
Beſt and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spaniſh White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegreaſe,	

ALSO.

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chain Varniſh,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar Brooms, Tea-boſs Ditto, Hair, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD WARE.

Maumee town? A conſiderable body of Britiſh under Simcoe, were believed, at this time to be with the Indians on the rout the army was to take, and yet we are at peace with that faithleſs nation.

By the laſt accounts from the Weſtward we learn, that the inſurgents in that quarter do not confine their views to an unlawful oppoſition to the exciſe, but aim at independence from the Atlantic ſhore. They will not be ſo mad, it is to be hoped, as to make an attempt to attain that object by the ſword. A clear navigation of the Miſſiſippi is another object with them.

In the ſhip Holland, arrived on Tueſday laſt from Amſterdam, came 40 ſteerage, beſides Mr. Pryoſt, jun. Mr. J. W. Barthois, Mr. F. C. Van Keſſel, and Mr. A. de. Vogel, cabin paſſengers.

Yeſterday arrived at Newcaſtle, the brig Catherine, of New-York, Capt. Teer, in 70 days from Bourdeaux, with paſſengers and ballaſt.

AUGUST 27.

Arrived at the Fort the ſchooner Liberty, Capt. Villette, from Grand Terre (Gaudaloupe with diſpatches to the French Miniſter—we hear they are very favorable in behalf of the French there.

In the ſhip Thomas, from Liverpool, came the following cabin paſſengers—Meſſrs. George Dobſon, Evan Parry, John Jackſon, John Fricktort, James Robinſon and family, John Tenant and lady—and 23 in the ſteerage.

Extract from a Letter to a perſon in Philadelphia, from his friend in London, June 16th, 1794.

Dear Sir,

The coming of Mr. Jay has an aſtoniſhing effect here—it announces to all the iſland the cauſe of complaint, and every thing is as it were on a ſtand—and univerſal conſternation ſtrikes the mind of every ſober man, of whatever party—I at firſt thought that the ſending an Envoy Extraordinary was unneceſſary, but I was miſtaken, it was the beſt meaſure that could have been taken—I was on a viſit in the country to a gentleman who was a conſiderable manufacturer ſince the news of war arrived—While I was there, he diſmiſſed one thouſand poor women from employment—and I believe there are 100 ſuch inſtances now in the iſland, taken place within a few weeks."

NEW-YORK, Aug. 14.

It is ſaid the preſent Governor of Bermuda is to be ſuperſeeded in the government of that Iſland by the celebrated traveller and author Dr. Moore, a very honeſt and able man.

AUGUST 22.

Executed at Halifax. William Corran, maſter of the brig Falmouth bound to Belfaſt, for the murder of Joſeph Porter, a paſſenger.

Guillotined at Paris M. Depons, who the Paris papers ſay, was born at Haſſet, in the Netherlands, and was an officer of the Marine of the United States of America, convicted of conſpiracy againſt the people, and holding counter-revolutionary principles. Alſo, Milcent, formerly Commandant of the Guarde-National at Cape-Francois.

The Preſident of the United States has appointed Robert Purviance, Eſq. Collector for the Diſtrict of Maryland, in the room of General Otho Holland Williams, deceaſed.

Beriah wit has founded a Toaſt in the two firſt words of the third Pſalm—"Lord how!" a correſpondent remarks that from the ſwarms which fly from the French have to attack the allies, the whole of the verſe will probably form a ſentiment that will be more general than even the Toaſt has been; and it will not be ſurpriſing if, inſtead of its being, confined to the Chaplains of the navy, the whole nation ſhould exclaim, "Lord how are they increaſed that trouble me, many are they that riſe up againſt me!"

By Captain Thompſon, in 23 days from Jamaica, we are informed that the yellow fever rages in a very ſerious manner—that, in the two days previous to his ſailing, fifty perſons had died with that diſorder.

The American veſſels which were under French convoy, and lately captured by Admiral Murray's ſquadron, and ſent into Halifax, we are informed, have been cleared, and are on their return to the ports to which they reſpectively belong, in ballaſt:—They retaining their cargoes as legal prizes. The freight of the veſſels will be paid by the captors.

AUGUST 25.

Extract of a letter of a late date from Charleſton, received this day [Saturday.]

"Capt. Croſs, from Bourdeaux, in 37 days, brings news that the Sans Culottes have conducted the King of Sardinia and his two Sons to Paris—Coutray, Menin, Furnes, Ghent, Ypres, and Nieuport, are all taken by the French."

Yeſterday arrived at the Watering Place, the Britiſh frigate Huzzar, Capt. George, in 10 days from Halifax. Gen. Bellegarde, and his two Aid-de Camps, which were taken in the fleet from the Delaware, bound to France, and ſent into Halifax, came paſſengers in the Frigate.

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THOSE Perſons who have Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceaſed, are again requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified, that unleſs they diſcharge their ſeveral Debts before November next, they muſt unavoidably be put into Suit at November Court.
EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adminiſtrator.*
Newport, September 1, 1794.

The Subſcribers being, by the Honorable the Town-Council of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Mrs. REBECCA WORDEN, late Reſident of ſaid Middletown, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed from the Date hereof, for ſaid Buſineſs, the ſaid Creditors are hereby notified to exhibit their reſpective Claims to the Subſcribers, within ſaid Time: For which Purpoſe, Attendance will be given at the Houſe of *Oliver Durfee*, Innholder, in ſaid Town, on the laſt Saturday of each of the ſucceeding Six Months, from Two to Five o'Clock, P. M. each Day.
ELISHA ALLEN, } *Commiſſioners.*
OLIVER DURFEE, }
Middletown, Auguſt 18, 1794.

THE Worſhipful Town Council, of South Kingſton, having allowed the Creditors to the Eſtate of the late THOMAS POTTER, Eſq; of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, Six Months longer, from the 28th of May laſt, to exhibit to the undernamed Commiſſioners, their reſpective Claims: We therefore give NOTICE, that we will attend ſaid Creditors, at the Houſe of Mrs. ELIZABETH POTTER, on *Little Reſt*, in ſaid Town, to receive and examine ſaid Claims, on the Third *Wedneſday* in *September* and *October* next; and that all Diſputes, which may ariſe in the Settlement of them, will be heard at ſaid Times; and every Claim, not legally authenticated, will be diſallowed.
F. PERRY,
J. PECKHAM.
South Kingſton, Auguſt 15, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Edward Stanhope,
A Quantity of Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen.

James Caboone
AND SON,
Lately removed from oppoſite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the Houſe formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, have*
FOR SALE,
PAINTER's COLOURS,
Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lumps, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spaniſh Brown,	Beſt Pruſſian Blue, India & Venitian Reds,
Beſt and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spaniſh White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegreaſe,	

ALSO.

Linſeed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varniſh,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Aſſortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Saſh Tools, &c.—Tar Brooms, Tallow Ditto, Houſe, Hearth, ſcrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A ſmall Aſſortment of HARD WARE.

From the Eagle.

ANACREONTIC to FLIP.

STINGO! to thy bar-room skip,
Make a foaming mug of Flip!
Make it of our country's staple,
Rum New-England, Sugar maple.
Beer that's brewed from hops and Pumpkin,
Grateful to the thrifty Bumkin.
Hark! I hear thy poker sizzle,
And o'er the mug the liquor drizzle;
All against the earthern mug,
I hear the horn-spoon's cheerful dub;
I see thee, STINGO, taste the Flip,
And fling thy cud from under lip,
Then pour more rum, and bottle stopping,
Stir it, again, and swear 'tis topping.
Come quickly bring the humming liquor,
Richer than ale of British vicar;
Better than usquebaugh Hibernian,
Or that Flacus' falernian;
More potent, healthy, racy, frisky,
Than Holland's gin, or Southern whisky,
Come, make a ring around the fire,
And hand the mug unto the Squire;
Here, Deacon, take the elbow chair,
And Ensign, Holiday, sit there:
You take the dye-tub, you the churn,
And I'll the double corner turn.
See the mantling liquor rise!
And burn their cheeks, and close their eyes.
See the sideling mug incline—
Hear them curse their dull divine,
Who, on Sunday, dared to rail,
At *Brewster's* flip or *Downer's* ale.
—Quick, Stingo, fly and bring another,
The Deacon here shall pay for t'other,
Ensign and I the third will share,
It's due on swop, for pie-bald mare.

C & S.

The following is copied from a London paper of the 4th June last.

Malignant Fevers being prevalent at this time in many parts of this kingdom. Refined Camphire is recommended as a very powerful antiseptic; it may be used in this manner; on an ounce of Camphire, cut small, pour a pint of boiling vinegar—a little of this mixture should be frequently sprinkled about the room of the sick person. Camphire is preferable to Volatile Salts, or any other article yet discovered for the smelling bottle.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by *Jacob Richardson*, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of September next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not sold before at private Sale.—If it should be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be postponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, August 27, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,

A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.—The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—Translated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.—The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY—STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.—One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.—One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.—It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.—This will be sold Low for the Cash.

He continues to carry on the BAKING Business, as usual.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will dispose any imported, of equal Quality.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 6,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities,

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Millrick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, best Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bureau, Bedstead, a Chest of Drawers, and a few Hogsheads of New-England Rum.—He will give a desirable Price for the Six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq, deceased, represented Insolvent—Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors,*
Of South Kingstown,

Newport, August 4, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Ovens, Hooks and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
20d. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds,
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing-Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organizing the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

Two Wheelwrights, Four Carpenters, and Four Blacksmiths, are wanted to each Company, whose Pay will be Eight Dollars per Month, besides Rations and Cloathing.

Those Persons, who wish to serve their Country, have now an Opportunity, by applying to the Rendezvous in Newport. W. LITTLEFIELD, *Captain of the Corps of Artillerists and Engineers.*

Newport, July 14, 1794.

For *SALE*,

THE Three-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, in Thames-Street, near the Lower-Ferry Wharf, an excellent Stand for Business, at present occupied by Mr. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN, together with the STORE, STABLE and CHAISE-HOUSE, in the rear, and a GARDEN LOT.

Also, a Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mr. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

Near the State-House, informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 11, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Masters of their Business at Mens' Work—to whom Cash and the highest Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 5, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to which they are entitled for their annual Pension, which will become due on the fifth Day of September 1794, will be paid on the said Day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual Regulations.

Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

From the Eagle.

ANACREONTIC to FLIP.

STINGO! to thy bar room skip,
Make a foaming mug of Flip;
Make it of our country's staple,
Rum New-England, Sugar maple.
Beer that's brewed from hops and Pumpkin,
Grateful to the thirsty Bumkin.
Hark! I hear thy poker sizzle,
And o'er the mug the liquor drizzle;
All against the earthern mug,
I hear the horn-spoon's cheerful dub;
I see thee, STINGO, taste the Flip,
And sling thy cud from under lip,
Then pour more rum, and bottle stopping,
Stir it, again, and swear 'tis topping.
Come quickly bring the humming liquor,
Richer than ale of British vicar;
Better than usquebaugh Hibernian,
Or that Flacus' falernian;
More potent, healthy, racy, frisky,
Than Holland's gin, or Southern whisky,
Come, make a ring around the fire,
And hand the mug unto the Squire;
Here, Deacon, take the elbow chair,
And Ensign, Holiday, sit there;
You take the dye-tub, you the churn,
And I'll the double corner turn.
See the mantling liquor rise!
And burn their cheeks, and close their eyes,
See the sideling ring incline—
Hear them curse their dull divine,
Who, on Sunday, dared to rail,
At *Brewster's* flip or *Downer's* ale.
—Quick, Stingo, fly and bring another,
The Deacon here shall pay for t'other,
Ensign and I the third will share,
It's due on swop, for pie-bald mare.

C. & S.

The following is copied from a London paper of the 4th June last.

Malignant Fevers being prevalent at this time in many parts of this kingdom. Refined Camphire is recommended as a very powerful antiseptic; it may be used in this manner; on an ounce of Camphire, cut small, pour a pint of boiling vinegar—a little of this mixture should be frequently sprinkled about the room of the sick person. Camphire is preferable to Volatile Salts, or any other article yet discovered for the smelling bottle.

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by *Jacob Richardson*, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the Twenty-fifth Day of September next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if not sold before at private Sale.—If it should be foul Weather on that Day, the Sale will be postponed to the next fair Day.

Newport, August 27, 1794.

TO BE SOLD BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST-OFFICE,
A great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY,

Among which are the following NEW PUBLICATIONS,

THE Age of REASON—by THOMAS PAINE, Author of Common Sense, Rights of Man, &c.——The History of the Revolution of FRANCE—Translated from the French of M. I. P. RABAUT; ornamented with Two elegant Engravings.——The Trial of MAURICE MARGAROT, before the High Court of Justiciary, in Scotland—on an Indictment for Seditious Practices.—The Jocky Club, &c.

Also a new Assortment of HOUSE PAPER, very cheap.

He has likewise for SALE,

A few Tickets in the CONNECTICUT MANUFACTORY LOTTERY——STONINGTON LOTTERY—and HARVARD COLLEGE LOTTERY.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Barrel,
New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Case, or smaller Quantity,
Tar and Turpentine by the Barrel.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town,—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.——One at the upper End of the Town, facing the Green, and near to the House of Capt. WEBB, with a Stable, Garden, and a good Well of Water.——One on the Point, with a good Lot of Land thereunto belonging, very suitable for a small Family.——One Half of that large Building, which formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.——This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED DUCK:

N° 1 to N° 6,

Warranted of the first Quality,

FOR SALE,

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY, in this Town.

Newport, August 25, 1794.

PRIME and CARGO

PORK,

By the Barrel and Half Ditto, to be Sold by

Benjamin Hadwen,

In Thames Street, Corner of the Old Church Lane.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Christopr. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

JACOB ISAACKS, Broker,

IN Addition to his former Advertisement, has for Sale, best Mahogany Chairs, Tea-Tables, Bereau, Bedstead, a Chest of Drawers, and a few Hogsheads of New-England Rum.——He will give a desirable Price for the Six per Cent. Notes of the United States.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of PELEG BARKER, late of said Newport, Esq, deceased, represented Insolvent——Hereby call on all Persons, having Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date; it being the Time allowed by said Council for that Purpose.

JABEZ CHAMPLIN, } *Commissioners.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, }

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby required to make immediate Payment, to

PELEG BARKER,
CHARLES BARKER, } *Executors,*
Of South Kingstown,

Newport, August 4, 1794.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have for Sale, WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy,
Geneva,
Sherry and Claret } WINES,
Brown's Stout and London } PORTER
Molasses,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Best Hyson and Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Pepper,
Pimento and Nutmegs,
Fresh Raisins,
Honey, in Demi-johns,
Copperas,
Allum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick,
INDIGO—First Quality,
Brimstone,
German Steel,
Bar-Iron,
Nail-Rods,
Several Kinds of Iron Cabooses and Stoves,
Window-Glass,
ROCK SALT,
Rice,
Flour,
Turpentine,
Anchors—of all Sizes,
Mod. 10d. 8d. 6d. and 4d. Nails,
Cod-Hooks and Lines,
Iron-Ware—various Kinds
Glass Ditto,
Writing, Wrapping, and Bonnet Paper,
Sealing-Wax,
A Quantity of PIECE GOODS.

ALSO,—A Quantity of TIMBER and SHINGLES, very suitable for Shipping.

ATTENTION.

THE Corps of ARTILLERISTS and ENGINEERS are now recruiting in the State of Rhode-Island.——Men who are 5 Feet 6 Inches in Height, from 18 to 35 Years of Age, of a Robust Constitution, of Good Character, and who are willing to Enlist for Three Years, agreeably to the Act of Congress of the 9th of May, 1794, for Organising the said Corps of Artillerists and Engineers, will receive EIGHT DOLLARS Bounty, handsome and sufficient Cloathing, One Ration per Day, and Three Dollars, Specie, per Month, Wages.——If Wounded, in the Service of their Country, they will obtain a Pension for Life.

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Newport, July 14, 1794.

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Also, a Two Story DWELLING-HOUSE, to the Westward of the above described Premises, on Stevens's, formerly Cowley's Wharf, at present occupied by Mrs. BENTLEY.——Payments will be made easy.——For Terms, apply to

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, June 31, 1794.

BENONI PECKHAM

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THAT he has furnished himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, July 14, 1794.

Wanted immediately,

TWO Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, who are Masters of their Business at Mens' Work—to whom Cash and the highest Wages will be given, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 5, 1794.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

August 1, 1794.

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Applications of Executors or Administrators must be accompanied with legal Evidences of their respective Offices, and also of the Time of the Decease of such Invalids whose Pensions they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX.
Secretary at War.

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SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*